

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Legal Section
and
International Prosecution Section

In the matter of operations of the
Japanese Eighth Submarine Squadron,
including Japanese Submarine I-8,
in the Indian Ocean in 1943-44, par-
ticularly from February 1944 to July
1944 while Admiral Shigetaro SHIMADA
was Chief of Naval General Staff and
Navy Minister

AFFIDAVIT

1. I, Susumu SAKAI, being duly sworn upon oath, make the following statement. I am 39 years of age. My residence is Zushi, and I am Area Labor Chief and interpreter for British Commonwealth Occupation Forces at Tokyo. I had over 15 years service as an Officer in the Imperial Japanese Navy and held the rank of Commander. I was Staff Officer for Communications, Eighth Submarine Squadron, from May 1943 until February 1945. I was concurrently Intelligence Officer. I graduated from the Naval Academy in 1932. As a midshipman I served on several Japanese cruisers and made a voyage to Europe in 1933 aboard the YAKUMO. I was graduated in 1937 from the Naval Communications School at Yokosuka. I then served in the China service. Early in 1941 I was appointed to the Fifth Submarine Squadron (Staff Communications). In January 1942 the Fifth Submarine Squadron established headquarters at Penang, with the commanding officer Rear Admiral Marquis Takashige DAIKO. Penang had been a merchant marine base and we set up our headquarters in the Runnymede Hotel and our submarines made use of the dock and harbor facilities. The Squadron had six submarines at that time and its mission was to break the allied supply lines to India. In the beginning of April 1942 the Fifth Squadron was recalled to Sasebo in order to take part in the Midway operation. At Penang the Fifth Squadron was replaced by the Second Submarine Squadron under Rear Admiral Hisashi ICHIOKA. From July 1942 until May 1943 I was on duty in China.

2. In May 1943, I was appointed Staff Officer (Communications) of the Eighth Submarine Squadron based at Penang. This squadron had been formed in Japan at the outbreak of the war. In November 1942, it took part in the sea attack on Sidney, Australia. In January 1943, it took part in the sea attack on DIEGO SUAREZ in northern Madagascar. The Eighth Submarine Squadron then returned to Japan for repairs. After

repairs had been completed, the Eighth Squadron was dispatched to Penang where it was based until it was disbanded in February 1945. At that time I became Senior Officer of the Fifteenth Naval Garrison Base at Penang and was promoted to the rank of Commander. On 23 August 1945, I went aboard the British Battleship H.M.S. NELSON as a representative of Rear Admiral Jisaku UOZUMI, met Admiral WALKER, and arranged to hand over the base of Penang to the British. Penang surrendered on 3 Sept 1945, and British Marines landed and took over the base.

3. The Eighth Submarine Squadron had a total of 14 submarines with it during the time it was based at Penang. These submarines were as follows: I-8, I-10, I-26, I-27, I-29, I-34, I-37, I-39, I-165, I-166, Ro-110, Ro-111, Ro-113, and Ro-115.

4. The submarine I-8 was about 1800 tons, 80 meters in length, could stay out on patrol for eight weeks, and carried a complement of 9 officers and some 60 men. The I-8 and the I-10 were equipped to carry a seaplane used to scout ports and installations, and to reconnoiter ship traffic lanes.

5. German submarines based at Penang during the time that I was there numbered 8 or 10, under the command of Frigatten-Kapitan DOMMES. In the beginning of their operations together, the Japanese and Germans made a treaty whereby the German submarines were to patrol west of 64° E. longitude, and the Japanese submarines were to patrol east of this line. By the beginning of 1944, however, there were no actual areas of responsibility for either German or Japanese submarines operating out of Penang. In Penang, Germans and Japanese mingled socially. While a submarine was in the harbor, Javanese were invited aboard German submarines, and the Germans were invited aboard the Japanese submarines. Sometimes when a submarine was going on trial runs within Penang Harbor, the Germans would invite a few Japanese aboard it. However, no Japanese ever went on a combat operation with a German submarine, and no Germans went aboard a Japanese submarine during either a trial run or a combat operation.

6. The mission of the Eighth Submarine Squadron was to reconnoiter the British Fleet and to cut the allied supply lines to India. The Germans cooperated with the Japanese in cutting the supply lines. The Squadron operated under the Japanese Sixth Fleet. This was the submarine fleet. It was first based at Truk in the Pacific. Sometime during the first half of 1944, it moved from Truk to Kure in Japan. Commanding Officers of the Sixth Fleet included Vice Admiral TAKAGI and Vice Admiral Hisashi MITO.

7. Orders and instructions to the Eighth Squadron were channeled as follows: Orders came from the Naval General Staff in Tokyo to the Sixth Fleet at Truk. These orders were passed by the Sixth Fleet to the Eighth Submarine Squadron. Instructions, however, came directly from Naval General Staff, Tokyo, to the Eighth Submarine Squadron, because the Sixth Fleet did not know exact conditions in the Indian Ocean and because direct communications were maintained between certain officers of the Eighth Squadron with the Naval General Staff, Tokyo.

8. Communications between the Sixth Fleet and the Eighth Squadron and the Naval General Staff in Tokyo were by wireless for messages requiring speed, and by air for documents. Information transmitted from the Eighth Squadron was sent to the Sixth Fleet with a copy to Naval General Staff, Tokyo. This information was usually of three types: (1) Movements of submarines of the Eighth Squadron; (2) Sinkings by these submarines and (3) Reconnaissance reports.

9. As Staff Officer (Communications) my duties concerning the briefing of submarine personnel before a patrol were to give instructions to the Communications Officer of the submarine and his operator regarding what frequency to use on their radio sets, what time to tune in to our broadcast from Penang, what time to call back to Penang (usually midnight) and what signal code to use. Whenever a submarine sank an enemy ship, the submarine would send a message back, giving the time and location of the sinking, whether the ship was alone or in convoy, and what course it had been following. The code which we used in messages concerning the sinking of an allied ship was a five-letter code. The first letter stood for time, the second for latitude, the third for longitude, the fourth for single or convoyed ship, and the fifth for course. This message was repeated quickly three times each night by the submarine until Penang noted receipt in its nightly broadcast to the submarine. My duties upon the return of the submarine were to board it as soon as it entered the harbor and came alongside the pier, and to go down into the wireless room and check with the communications personnel on the communications log and equipment. All official documents of the Eighth Submarine Squadron were taken to Tokyo by airplane when the Squadron was disbanded in February 1945.

10. The number of allied ships sunk by the submarines of the Eighth Squadron while I was with it was about 40 ships. This total is slightly greater than the total of ships sunk by the German submarines that were based at Penang. The patrols of each submarine, together with their command officers, the allied vessels sunk by each submarine and other details of operations have been studied by me in

compliance with requests by allied officers, including Lt. George F. Getty III, Army of the United States, who interrogated me at Singapore, Malaya, on April 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 15, 1946, and Lt. W. Salter, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, who interrogated me at Tokyo on June 19, 1946. Both officers were on the staff of Legal Section, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers. I stated to them information contained in this statement, and the following information in regard to the Submarine I-8.

The I.J.N. Submarine "I-8" under Captain UCHINO, made a voyage to Germany from Japan and returned to Singapore in December 1943. Aboard at the time of the return trip were four Germans, a Major Reinold and three technicians. In March 1944, the I-8 was put under the command of Commander Tatsunosuke ARIIZUMI. It made a patrol from March until May, 1944, south of Ceylon and near the Chagos Archipelago, and one ship was sunk. Three weeks were spent in Penang making repairs and in early June the I-8 again put to sea and patrolled until early August. This patrol was in the same area as the first, and two ships were sunk. In September 1944, the I-8 sailed back to Japan under the command of Commander ARIIZUMI. As for character, Captain UCHINO was a very quiet and gentle man. Commander ARIIZUMI on the other hand was very fierce and full of fighting spirit. He was also a very industrious and intelligent man. He fretted for action and disliked shore duty very much. I heard that before the war, as a staff officer of the Naval General Staff, Commander ARIIZUMI had the duty of selecting the submarines and submarine crews to be used in the attack on the Hawaiian Islands. His nickname among his Navy friends was "Gangster," although he had a rather boyish face.

I have referred above to the fact that the I-8 sank a ship on its March-May 1944 patrol and two ships on its June-August 1944 patrol. I knew at the time that these allied ships were sunk but I did not learn their names at that time. When I was interrogated by Lt. Getty as stated above, at first I did not know the names of the allied ships sunk. With the aid of maps, the positions, courses and dates of sinking of ships, the area, period and duration of patrols of submarines of the Eighth Submarine Squadron, the probable number of vessels sunk during each patrol of each submarine, and with the help of Japanese Naval personnel at Singapore, we were able to judge the probable submarines responsible for the various allied vessels sunk. On the basis of the foregoing studies and conferences, I am confident that the vessel which was sunk by the I-8 on its March-May patrol was the TJISALAK. I remember hearing Commander ARIIZUMI speak of

sinking a ship and later seeing a European woman in one of its lifeboats. By the same method of determining the identity of the ships sunk by the I-8, I am confident that one of the two ships sunk by the I-8 on its June-August patrol was the SS JEAN NICOLET. On the date of that sinking (2 July 1944) the I-8 was the only Japanese submarine operating in the area where the NICOLET was sunk. In August 1944, the I-8 brought in to Penang two or three prisoners, but I am unable to remember their nationality. The total number of prisoners of war brought into Penang by the submarines of the Eighth Squadron during the time I was with the unit was about five or six persons.

11. In regard to the procedure of interrogating these prisoners of war from sunken vessels, the prisoners were first interrogated aboard the submarine after their capture. In the case of the I-10, the prisoners were turned over to Commander ARIIZUMI, who was at that time Chief of Staff. He was interested in the situation at sea and he interrogated these people himself. In the case of the prisoners taken by the I-8, Commander ARIIZUMI interrogated these people at sea and used the information gained thereby at once. In both cases, the information gained from the prisoners was brought up by the submarine commanders at the staff conference after the submarines had returned from patrol. Although I was the Squadron Intelligence Officer, I did not do the interrogating in both of these cases of prisoners of the Eighth Submarine Squadron because Commander ARIIZUMI took complete charge. As these prisoners were usually ship's officers, it seemed that Commander ARIIZUMI had much use himself for their information. Commander ARIIZUMI made up the interrogation reports and forwarded them by air to the Navy Department. As he had many friends there, he could do this sort of thing very easily. However, I became very angry with him when he would not let me in on any of the information that he had gathered.

In regard to mistreatment of prisoners, I never heard of such mistreatment while I was at Penang. I never knew of such charges until Lt. Getty read to me statements by survivors of the SS TJISALAK and SS JEAN NICOLET. Perhaps the reason that I did not hear such things was that I did not associate much with the officers and crew of the submarines at Penang. I was a Staff Officer and therefore all my time was spent ashore. I had friends amongst the local Chinese people of Penang and spent most of my off-duty hours with them. On the other hand, the submarine personnel had very few acquaintances amongst the town people and spent their time in the Japanese restaurant and with the Japanese "comfort girls" in Penang. I have gone to this Japanese restaurant, but then only on the occasions of an official dinner. I never went there alone. Thus, I may have missed the talk about such terrible actions. I can still hardly believe that such things happened.

12. In regard to protests by the allied governments concerning submarine atrocities, two or three requests were received directly from the Navy Ministry in Tokyo asking for any information about any submarines of the Eighth Submarine Squadron which might have been concerned in the sinkings of two neutral ships, but no requests for investigations into the sinkings of American, British or Dutch ships which were the subjects of allied protests were received by the Eighth Submarine Squadron.

13. I was with the Eighth Submarine Squadron for many months, and it carried out many operations during that time. Therefore what information I have given cannot be exact but only to the best of my memory.

/s/ S. Sakai
(Japanese signature)

Tokyo, Japan.

I Susumu SAKAI, being duly sworn on oath, state that I have read and fully understand the foregoing statement consisting of five pages, and that this statement is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

/s/ S. Sakai
(Japanese signature)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of January, 1948

/s/ W. Salter
Lt. R.N.V.R.

Exhibit No.

I.P.S. Doc. No. 3348

連合國最高司令官總司令部法務部及び
國際検察部

一九四三年至一九四四年特ニ海軍大尉嶋田繁太郎が海軍
軍令部総長及び海軍大臣ヲアワタ一九四四年二月カラ
一九四四年七月ヲテ、期間日本潜水艦八号、浙福二号
日本第八潜水隊、印度洋ニ於ケル作戦二隊ニテ

宣誓供述書

「松酒井進」正式宣誓シテ上記通り供述シス。私は三
十九歳テアリス。私は妻子二住ノ下居リス。私は東京 /
英聯邦進駐軍ニ勤務入地、地區、任務、監督及通訳者
テアリス。私は日本帝國海軍ニ指校トニテ十五年余勤
務シ海軍中佐職ニ居シタ。私は一九四三年五月カラ一九四五
年二月?テ第八潜水隊、通信參謀アリシタ。同時、情報
報導校ヲ兼ネテ居シタ。私は一九三二年ニ海軍兵學校
卒業シタ。少尉候補生ノ折ニ私は教官、日本巡洋艦
ニ勤務シ一九三三年二八、八月ニ蘇聯ニテ歐羅巴へ航行シ
タ。私は一九三七年ニ横須賀、海軍通信学校卒業シ
タ。ソシテ中國方面勤務トナリシタ。一九四一年、初ニ私は
第五潜水隊勤務(通信參謀)ヲ命ぜシタ。一九四二年一月
第五潜水隊ヘ「ハト」司令部ヲ置キ候當時醍醐タカシ、
海軍少將が司令官ヲアリシ。ハトハ商船基地テアリ
シタが、吾等ハ司令部ヲ「ハト」ト呼シ、ハトハ潛水
艦ヘシテ又ビ港湾設備ヲ利用シシ。潛水隊、當時六隻
、潛水艦ヲ有し、其任務ハ聯合軍、印度シ補給路ヲ破壊

にて事務了りました。一九四三年四月、初々第三第五潜水隊、
トウエー作戦二十六加入シテ佐世保師団司令部へ。トウエー
ペナント第三第五潜水隊ト交代シタハ海軍少将萬田サシ麾
下、第三潜水隊トアリマシタ。一九四三年七月から一九四三年五月
アリス、中國行動勤務ニシテ。

一九四三年五月二十六日、ペナント根據地セル常八潜水隊参謀
将校(通信)ニ仕セキマシタ。潜水隊、戦争、始ムトナリ日
本ヲ編成セシタ。一九四三年十一月、右潜水隊、瀋州、
江口、海上攻撃、参加シマシタ。一九四三年一月二八日
カ北、アリス、ペナント、海上攻撃、参加シマシタ。
其後第八潜水隊修繕、為ム日本ヘ帰リシタ。修繕終
シテカニ第八潜水隊、ペナント派遣シ一九四四年二月二解
隊セルアリ同地、根據地ニテ居マシタ。其当時私ハ
ペナント第十五海軍守備隊根據地、先生将校ナリ。
海軍中佐、進級シマシタ。一九四五年八月廿三日、私ハ海軍
少将魚種治作(音)、代理ニテ英國駆艦、スルンニ字
三行、海軍大将、ウオーカー、面会、ペナント根據地、英國
引渡入取極ムラシタ。ペナント、一九四五年九月三日、降
伏、英國海兵隊、上陸シテ根據地、接收シマシタ。

第三潜水隊、ペナント根據地ニテ居マシ時、合計十四
隻、潛水艦、持テ居マシタ。ソシ等、潛水艦、次、通リテ
アリマシタ。

一八、一〇、一六、一七、一九、一三、一七、一三、
一六、一六、一〇、一〇、一一、一三、一五、

四十八潛水艦、約一八〇噸、長廿八米、八週間、哨戒三港
 へ將校九名、下士官兵士名、在艦艇二十六名。一人、
 及び官員、港務及、其施設、倉庫、洋上交通、船、汽
 車、火薬、水上飛行機（機）捲軸、火薬庫、設備、持參
 居り。此、
 在港、停留期間中、ペナント、根據地、地下七、獨逸潛水艦、
 今隻乃至十隻、下海、停中、佐、以次、相連、下カリ。且獨
 逸、共同、作戰、初、而、者、協定、行、獨逸潛水艦、來、經
 古十四度線、而、又日本潛水艦、同、線、來、消息、不、布、之、
 久。然、一九四四年、初、三、ペナント、港、若、行、動、不、日
 猶、何、潛水艦、七市、實、工、責、任、區、域、アリ、セ、ン、シ、タ。
 ペナント、港、内、日、獨、交、歓、シ、タ。潛水艦、入、港、中、日本
 人、獨逸潛水艦、招、カ、獨逸人、日本潛水艦、招、待、サ、シ、
 タ。時、上、二、潛水艦、が、ペナント、港、内、而、試、運、轉、シ、タ、折、
 離、獨逸人、日本人、數、名、招、キ、シ、同、乘、サ、セ、シ、タ。
 然、作戰、行動、降、ニ、日本人、決、シ、獨逸潛水艦、同
 乗、シ、カ、タ、日本潛水艦、二、試、運、轉、二、作、戰、行動、
 降、ニ、決、シ、獨逸人、乘、リ、セ、ン、シ、タ。

（以下次頁）

六オハ潛水隊、任務ハ英國艦隊ヲ偵察シ、且ソ連合國側、
印度ヘ、補給線ヲ遮断スルニ在クマシタ。獨逸側ハ、
右補給線、遮断ニ付テハ日本側ニ協力シマシタ。
右潛水隊ハ日本、オ六戦隊、指揮下ニ作戦シマシ
タ。右戦隊ハ潛水戦隊ニアリマシタ。同戦隊ハ最初
太平洋上、トラックヲ根據地トシマシタ。一九四四年、前
半期中、或時期同戦隊ハトラックカラ日本、呉ニ
移動シマシタ。オ六戦隊、指揮官ニ高木中將
及ビ三戸壽中將ニ居クマシタ。

七オハ潛水隊ニ討スル命令並ニ指令ハ次、如キ順序ヲ經
テ傳ヘラレマシタ。即ケ命令ハ東京、軍令部ヨリ
トトラックニ於ケルオ六戦隊ニ至リ、右命令ハオ六
戦隊ヨリオハ潛水隊ニ移籍サレマシタ。然ニ指令ハ
東京、軍令部カラ直接オハ潛水隊ヘ來マシタ。ト
云フハオ六戦隊ハ印度洋ニ於ケル確實ル狀況ヲ
知悉セズ、又オハ潛水隊、或將校達ト東京、軍
令部間ニ直接通信が持續サレテ居クカラニアリス。
八オ六戦隊、オハ潛水隊及び東京、軍令部間、通
信ハ急ヨモ要スル通報ハ無電ニ依リ、書類ハ空輸
ト致シマシタ。オハ潛水隊カラ傳送サレタ情報ハオ六
マシタ。此情報ニ通例三種アリマシタ。即ナ(一)第八
潜水隊、潛水艦活動(ニ)此等潛水艦ニ依ル擊沈及ビ
(三)偵察報告ニアリマシタ。

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九、參謀將校(通信)トシテ哨戒前潜水艦乗員ニ指
令ヲ與ヘル付テ、私、任務ハ潛水艦、通信士官
並ニ其、通信士ニ付、彼等無電機使用不可
商船數ヘナヨリ、我、放送三波長、調整ノキ
時刻ヘナヘ、應答時刻(通例夜間)及日使
用不可、信号付三回、指令語ヘルコトアリシテ。
潛水艦、敵船、沈没通報、寄合、軍事次、
時刻位置、其船、單獨、或、護衛、居
リシヤ又其船、如何、進路、取り居シヤ等、知
る事、未シタ、連合國側船舶、擊沈、實、通報
於、或、並、暗号、五字暗号アリシタ、才一
字、時刻才二字、緯度第三字、經度第四字、
單獨、船名、護衛リシル船名、才五字、
進路、表示シシタ、此通報ヘナリ、
夜間放送於、同通報、受領、証スルアテ
ハ、毎夜三回、急進潜水艦、本、緯度送リシテ。
潜水艦、歸還、時、私、任務、潛水艦、入港
横付、ナル、合、シテ、之無電
室、降、行、通信日記、通信設備、参考、
通信士達、其値スルコトアリシタ、才、潛水隊、公
文書、昭和二十九年一月同隊解散、除、空輸東京
入行カレシタ。

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0.8

I.P.S. Doc. 110. 3348.

ラソコニ持テ居リシタカフノレ位ニトハ極メテ容易ニテ来
ルナシタ. 然シ私ハ有泉中佐が自分ノ蒐集シテ情報
ヲ何一ツ私ニ知テヨウト. レナカツタテ彼ニ対シテ大ニ憤慨シ
ニシタ.

保膚カ虚待ニ就キ. 私ハペナンニ居ル間. 何モ間キセ
ンシタ. 私ハ「ゲティ」中尉カラ汽船「ジサク」及ビ汽船
「フヤン」ニレ. 生存者. 陳述ヲ讀ミ間カサレニヨアハ. ソ
格チ罪科ニ就キ. 全然知リカセシタ. 私ハソニ就キ
知ラカタ誤トウハ. ヒヨク私ハペナンニ於テソシ等. ノ
潜水艦. 將校ヤ乗組員達トアヨリ交遊カナカタカラテア
リマセウ. 私ハ「參謀將校ニアシタカラ常時陸上ニアリシ
タ. 私ハ「ヤナシ」在位. 中國人. 間ニ友人ニ持フテ居ヌレ
勤務外. 時間. 大部分ハコノ人達ノ許テ過シテ居リタシ.
コニ反シテ潜水艦. 乗組員達ハ町ノ人達ニ知己ハ無キ
時ヲ過シテ居リシ. 私モコノ日本人料理店ヤ日本人ノ慰安婦ノ許テ
カクハ「ナシ」. 日本料理店ヲ訪レタコトカリ
ユスカシハ. 公ノ宴會日. 嘉会ニ限リシテ居リシ. 私ハ單
独モリコヘ行クコトハアリスケン. ソンナ誤ト私ハソニヤウ恐レ
行焉ニ就キ. 百ニスル機會日持タカツタセウ. 今猶私
ハソニヤウ事ハアワタトハ. 確ド信ジラセシ

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十二. 潜水艦ニ付ル怪虐行為ニ關シテノ連合國政府カラ
ラ抗議就テ人直擇東京. 海軍省カラニ隻ノ中立國
船. 廉沈ニ関聯シアラト思ハル. 第八潜水隊. 潜水

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船艦二度報告、零本ガリララ。然レ合國側、抗議、賸國心來英蘭船、沈没二國交譲否、零本第六潜水隊ハアリス。

左、私ノ威ニ第六潜水隊ニ所屬、唐リタ、間同隊、多ク、作業ニ從ニシタ、故私、爲シテ報告、正確ト言ハセバナリ、記憶ニ居ル限リモアリス

(西) 井進一署名

日本東京

新、酒井進、正式ニ宣誓シテ上、五百ノ威ニ前御記述、諸國ニ且、充分ニ理解セリト並ビニ本傳達ハ私、却リ且、記憶中是實事ニシテ確ナリ申述ス

(西) 井進一署名

一九四八年四月四日 余、面前三署名
宣誓セリ

英國海軍萬年予備隊
海軍大尉 W. J. H. T.

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